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(diplomat)
circa 1600

Consuls, agents, commissioners & Ambassadors between Netherlands and Morocco, Algiers, & Tunis

Between 1616 and 1699 the Republic appointed 26 consuls and 2 extraordinary ambassadors to the "Maghreb" (per Erica Heinsen-Roach; by the #'s she means Morocco, Algiers, & Tunis)

Morocco – Netherlands officials from Dutch records

Note: the Eurocentric distinction between ambassadors – being governmental reps – and consuls – representing merchant interests – has been mistakenly applied to relationships between European and non-European nations with the result being that the import of North Africa in the development of international law has been minimized and/or dismissed in scholarly works until very recently. To do so misrepresent the fact that in North Africa, the Dutch consuls were both governmental and mercantile – they negotiated treaties, recovered property, traded slaves AND conducted business on their own behalf as well as that of the business interests that hired them. Consuls were NOT adequately funded by government, with funding coming from their own business pursuits or funds from whatever company they worked for, e.g. DWIC. A major source of funds were the consular fees collected by the consul on goods being received from their country – 2-3% of cargo value. When trade was good, the income was sufficient; when trade was bad – not so much. There were no ambassadors appointed to North Africa, nor did the Regencies or Morocco appoint ambassadors until the second half of the 17th century which, if such an appointment is the yardstick by which development is measured, portrays North Africa as undeveloped – a mistake that many have fallen victim to. Embassies were permanent governmental agencies and the North African nations did not want to incur the expense to create them or adopt the responsibility to protect the embassies of European nations; not did either want to be accused of establishing sanctioned relations with the 'enemy' of their religion. However, when the perceived enemy is the Roman Catholic Church and the nations under that religion - Spain, both Protestants, e.g. Netherlands and England, and the Muslims, e.g. Morocco and Algiers, have a shared interest – which facilitated the development of agreements and treaties however the Dutch reserved the actual treaty negotiations for their 'extraordinary ambassadors.'

Based on my research, these representatives included the following men:

Representatives TO Morocco from Netherlands: [**BOLD** = also in Heinsen-Roach]

1596 – 1609?: **BARTHOLOMEUSZ**, Jacob – Dutch representative at Court of al-Mansur and successors, 1596 – *1609*. Not certain if span of years was continuous or interrupted.

1605 – 1609?: **COY**, Pieter Maertensz – a merchant from Schiedam, appointed as the Dutch representative to negotiate the return of captives and open (unsuccessful) treaty negotiations, appointed for 2 years 1605 – 1607. Brought Muslim slaves freed from Spanish bondage; a second mission to achieve a treaty was commissioned but it may have been part of the 1605 – 07 timeframe. In January 1606 Abdallah Abou Farès, one of al-Mansur's sons, received the 'gift' of slaves but held off granting a concession to allow Dutch to freely trade with Morocco (which was pointless since that already existed since 1590s) but made no provision for freeing captives. Estates General recalled him in December 1607. Dutch pirates ravaged the Moroccan coast taking any and all vessels which hindered treaty negotiations. Appointed Consul to Algiers in 1625. Buried in Christian cemetery in Algiers.

1605 – 1609?:	DE WEERT, David – assistant to Coy.
1609:	HERMANSZ, Wolffaert – in charge of warships sent to Morocco in 1609 but also charged with continuing treaty negotiations.
1623 to 1624:	**RUYL**, Albert; Commissioner,; returned to Netherlands in company of Joseph PALACHE and Josepho BISCAINO, Moroccan Ambassador to The Netherlands.
1624:	MONTAIGNE, Johan de, Dutch commissioner, functioned as attaché to Josepho BISCAINO
1637 to 1638	**van BIJSTERVELT**, Jurriaen; Counsul. Arrived Sale on 31 Dec 1635 and traveled cost, including Safi.
1643 – 1644:	**DOPPER**, Hendrick; Hoofd counsel [legal counsel] to Sallee on 23 May 1643, arrived Sallee Sept 1633; ret'd 1644.
1648	**SAUTIJN, Jan; consul in Safi** *(found only in Roach)*
1650 – 1662?:	**deVRIES**, David; Hoofdcounsel to 'Old and New Sallee' on 12 Oct 1650. Arrived 27 April 1651 with broadened area of activity, including Safi and other port cities. Successor in position to DOPPER, meaning position vacant from 1644 to 1651. **Head-consul**. Died at Sallee on 5 March 1662.

Representatives TO Netherlands from Morocco:

1604 to 1616	PALACHE, Samuel; Fez – Agent of Sultan, [to 1616]; 1603-1607 he offered his services to Spain and France and signed a secret agreement with Spain in 1614 to relay strategic information on Dutch, French, English, and Moroccan plans; July 1609 Zidan appointed him to ask for military assistance in an attack on Spanish-held Tetuan; granted despite ongoing talks that led to the 12-year truce.
1610 to 1635/37:	PALACHE, Joseph; brother of Samuel; Fez – Agent of Sultan; died in 1637.
1609:	BEN BACHIR, Hammou – appointed by Zidan as Ambassador to Dutch Republic. Formal recognition of Republic as a separate nation.
1610:	BEN ABDALLAH, Ahmad - appointed by Zidan as Ambassador to Dutch Republic. Term unknown, did not have ambassadors after Abdallah for a long time.
1624:	BISCAINO, Josepho –Ambassador to The Netherlands; with de MONTAIGNE, Johan as attaché
1624 to 1642:	PALACHE, Moises – secretary to Sultan,. *[and sec to JJvH 1624 – unk]*
1635/37 to 1650:	PALACHE, David, son of Joseph, Agent of Sultan in Netherlands and Frankfurt. Date of service may have started only after 1637 death of father, but there are indications that he was functioning as an agent 2 years before Joseph died.

Representative from the Netherlands to Algiers & Tunis

1616 – 1625:	**DE KEYSER** van Bollandt, Wynant – appointed first Dutch Consul to *Tunis* & Algiers in 1616 by the Republic and Cornelis Haga, Dutch 'Extraordinary Ambassador' to Constantinople since 1610; was also naval commander of military arm of the Republic. Office became 'permanent' in 1622; replaced by Coy & Verhaer in 1625.
1617 – 1618:	QUAST, Hillebrant Geerbrantsz – replaced De Keyser as both naval commander and 'Extraordinary Ambassador' to *Tunis* & Algiers in 1617 to February 1618. *not on list
1619 – 1623	**MANRIQUE, Jan: commissioner** *(found only in Roach)*
1619	**van AEKEN, Gasparo: Tunisian consul** *(found in Roach)*
1622, 1625:	PIJNACKER, Cornelis - 'Extraordinary Ambassador' to *Tunis* and Algiers in 1622, 1625. *(1622-1626 in Roach)*
1625 – *1629*:	**COY**, Pieter Maertensz: 1625 Consul to Algiers; *agent* to 1629 (Roach)
1625	**van den BROECK, Johannes: consul in Stora, Algeria** *(found only in Roach)*
1625 **– 1629**:	VERHAER, Lambert – Consul to *Tunis*.
1627	**van UFFELEN, Hieronymus: commissioner, Algiers** *(found only in Roach)*
1629 – 1630	**WENDELSZ, Jan: commissioner, Algiers** *(found only in Roach)*
1659	**d'AZEVEDO, Henrico: commissioner, Algiers** *(found only in Roach)*
1662 – 1664	**van der BURGH, Andries: provisional consul, Algiers** *(found only in Roach)*

Consuls, agents, commissioners & Ambassadors between England and Morocco

England to Morocco

1585 – 1588: Henry Roberts: agent, Barbary Company (acted as unpaid ambassador to Morocco)

1589: unnamed envoy sent by Elizabeth I to al-Mansur

1590: unnamed envoy sent by Elizabeth I to al-Mansur

1595: unnamed envoy sent by Elizabeth I to al-Mansur

1610 – 1611: John Harrison sent as 'political agent'

1614: John Harrison sent again with complaints against the 'Salley Rovers'

1615: John Harrison again

1616 – 1617: John Harrison again to arrange release of prisoners agreed to in 1614; did not succeed

1625: resumption of diplomatic correspondence

1637: Giles Penn *first English consul in Morocco with specific responsibility for affairs at Salé* (Lette, 167)

Morocco to England

1589: Marzuq Rais – ambassador from Morocco to England

1600 – 1601: Abd al-Wahid al-Annuri at the head of an Embassy >>
from Morocco to England



1637: Jaudar ben Abdellah

Sources

Erica Heinsen-Roach. Consuls, Corsairs & Captivity. pp. 399 – 400.

The Ambassador
Embassy sections
Embassy's events

The Ambassador

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Queen Elizabeth I: (3 Ambassadors)
1588 – Rais Merzouk Ahmed Benkacem; (Sultan Al Mansur).
1595 – Caid Ahmed Ben Adel; (Sultan Al Mansur).
1600 – Abdelwahed BenMassaud 'Announe; (Sultan Al Mansur).

King Charles I: (2 Ambassadors and 5 Envoys)
1627 – Mohammed Bensaid (Lopez de Zapar) and Ahmed Narvaez (Envoys); (Al Ayashi, Governor of Salé Republic).
1628 – Pash Ahmed Benabdellah (Envoy); (Prince Abdelmalek).
1629 – Mohammed Clafishou (Envoy); (Al Ayashi, Governor of Salé Republic).
1637 – General Jaudar Ben Abdellah; (Sultan Mohammed Sheikh Al Asghar).
1638 – Caid Mohammed Benaskar; (Sultan Mohammed Sheikh Al Asghar).
1639 – Robert Blake (Envoy); (Sultan Mohammed Sheikh Al Asghar).

King Charles II: (1 Ambassador and 1 Envoy)
1657 – Abdelkarim Annaksis (Envoy); (Marabout Ahmed El Haj Dilai).
1681 – Mohammed Ben Haddu Attar; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).

King James II: (1Ambassador)
1685 – Admiral Abdellah Ben Aicha; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).

King WilliamIII and Mary II: (1 Ambassador)
1691 – Haïm Toladano; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).

King William: (2 Envoys)
1700 – Mohammed Cardenas and Haj Ali Saban; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).

Queen Anne: (2 Ambassadors and 1 Envoy)
Early 1700's – Joseph Diaz; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).
1706 – Ahmed ben Ahmed Cardenas; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).
1710 – Bentura de Zari (Envoy); (Sultan Moulay Ismail).
King George I (3 Ambassadors)
1723 – Admiral Abdelkader Perez; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).
1725 – Mohammed ben Ali Abghali; (Sultan Moulay Ismail).
1737 – Admiral Abdelkader Perez; (Sultan Mohammed II).

King George III: (4 Ambassadors and 1 Envoy)
1762 – Abdelkader Adiel; (Sultan Mohammed III).
1766 – Admiral El Arbi Ben Abdellah Ben Abi Yahia Al Mestiri; (Sultan Mohammed III).
1772 – Jacob Benider; (Sultan Mohammed III).
1773 – Sidi Taher Ben Abdelhaq Fennish ; (Sultan Mohammed III).
1781 – Mas'ud de la Mar (Envoy) ; (Sultan Mohammed III).

King George IV (1 Ambassador)
1827 – Meir Ben Maqnin; (Sultan Moulay Abderrahman).

Queen Victoria: (4 Ambassadors)
1860 – Al Amine Said Mohammed As-Shami; (Sultan Mohammed IV).
1876 – Haj Mohammed Zebdi; (Sultan Moulay Hassan I).
1880 – Mohammed Ben Abdellah Ben Abdelkrim Assafar; (Sultan Moulay Hassan I).
1897 – HRH Prince Moulay Mohammed; (Sultan Moulay Abdelaziz).

King Edward VII: (3 Ambassadors)
1901 – Al Mahdi Al Mnebhi; (Sultan Moulay Abdelaziz).
1902 – Pasha Abderrahmane Ben Abdessadek Errifi; (Sultan Moulay Abdelaziz).
1909 – Tahar Ben Al-Amine; (Sultan Moulay Hafid).

Queen Elizabeth II: (11 Ambassadors)
1957 – HRH Prince Moulay Hassan Ben Mehdi; (King Mohammed V).
1965 – HRH Princess Lalla Aicha; (King Hassan II).
1969 – Mohammed Laghzaoui; (King Hassan II).
1971 – Thami Ouazzani; (King Hassan II).
1973 – Abdallah Chorfi; (King Hassan II).
1976 – Badreddine Senoussi; (King Hassan II).
1980 – Abdellatif Filali; (King Hassan II).
1981 – Mehdi Ben Abdeljalil; (King Hassan II).
1987 – Abdeslam Zenined; (King Hassan II).
1991 – Khalid Haddaoui; (King Hassan II).
1999 – Mohammed Belmahi ; (King Mohammed VI).
2007 - H.H Princess Lalla Joumala ALAOUI ; (King Mohammed VI).